CESARISM.

The Opinion of Wm. H. West, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

The Third Term Movement and Its Universal Disfavor Throughout the West.

The Great Feudal System in America.

BELLEFONTAINE, Obio, Sept. 20, 1873. In pursuance to directions received a few days since I visited this little city and called upon Judge William H. West to ascertain his views upon the third term problem. Your correspondent found him in his library, surrounded by his books. and quietly enjoying his after-dinner cigar. I was cordially welcomed and Juc'e West expressed the greatest interest in the discussion which has grown out of the Herald's editorials upon "Cresar-He had evidently given considerable atten tion to the legal and constitutional questions of the discussion, and expressed his perfect willingas to converse. The following interview then

HERALD CORRESPONDENT-How do the republican of Onto regard the movement to confer a third Pro-

Judge Wast-With unusual disfavor, so far as I have heard an expression. Unless public senti-ment shall be revolutionized or circumvented, not delegate of Ohio can be carried for it.

THE CONSTITUTION NOT EXPLICIT ENOUGH. HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Is this disfavor based onsiderations of a personal character?

Judge WEST-Not to any controlling extent. Con' siderable dissatisfaction prevails growing out of some approvals by the President at the close of the last Congress. Notwithstanding this I think the gratitude of the people towards, and their confidence in, the President were and are still so great and sincere that if he were standing for a second term the great body of republicans could be easily carried for him. While, therefore it is true that the republicans of Ohio might not for any existing considerations make General Grant an exception to the second term precedents estab. ned in the re-election of Washington and other popular favorites, advancement to a third is open to objections which override all mere considera as of gratitude or personal confidence.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—The constitution must then be supposed to interpose a barrier to a third

Judge West-Not more than it does to a second It certainly contains no express inhibition, and contemporaneous interpretation, confirmed by the acquiescence and practice of half a century, is decisive against any implied interpretation.

THE EVILS OF THE PRESIDENT'S RE-SLIGIBILITY. HERALD CORRESPONDENT-Am I to infer that there are, independent of constitutional impediments, precedent and considerations of public policy, controlling reasons for opposing the third

Judge WEST-The very gravest. It is significant that no President has hitherto sought or stood for a third term. This cannot be attributed to per-sonal considerations. In point of ability, integrity, patriotism and popular regard many of the earliest Presidents would compare favorably with those who have succeeded them. Re-eligibility was regarded by them as of questionable propriety, and, if carried beyond a second term, might establish a precedent fraught with consequences of danger and disaster. What the constitution failed check by positive provision they, therefore, sought to restrain and correct by the wisdom of their example. So thoroughly sanctified has become this great precedent that the people look upon it as no less sacred than the constitution itself and its vio

A SACRILEGE NOT TO BE TOLERATED with impunity. The plea that Washington, Jeffer son and Jackson were solicited to stand for a third term is worthy the purpose and the motive that prompts it. Parasites and flatterers of the dominant régime have existed under every administration. Rendering to it an homage commensurate with their interest in its continuance and their insignificance when it shall expire. it is not surprising that they should urge its per

petuation. From the example of such abundant precedents may be drawn by modern minions for soliciting General Grant to Cross the Fatal Rubicon.

Whether he shall yield to the seduction of the tempters and suffer the slime of their sycophancy to tarnish his great fame or be governed rather by the patrotic and self-abnegating precedents of his illustrious predecessors the future will disclose. Very many republicans look upon the principle of re-eligibility as unwise, and would regard any attempt to carry it beyond a second term with just apprehensions. With the high opinion hitherto entertained for the purity of General Grant's patriotism I am unwilding to believe him capable of precepitating his party upon new complications and subjecting his country to the strain of dangerous experiments.

One term the nation's saperty.

ous experiments.

ONE TERM THE NATION'S SAPETY.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—I adduce from your observations that while disbelieving the constitutional inhibition of re-eligibility you consider the existence as an incongruity in our political system. It is the soft

tem. Is this so? Judge West—Unquestionably. That the Presiden-

Judge WEST—Unquestionably. That the Presidential tenure is not restricted to a single term is the fatal omission in our system. This is not surprising, for, the system being at its formation without precedent in history, the practical workings of an elective presidency entrusted with the dispensing of more than imperial patronage could not nave been anticipated in all its extent and consequences. But the experience of less than a century has demonstrated that the means and the motive which she system combines for corrupting public virtue are without historic parallel. The retention of the

MORE THAN REGAL POWERS
with which a President is clothed constitutes the motive; an army of appointees noting position by executive grace, to whom and through whom are controlled and disbursed the imperial revenues of the nation, are the means. Add to these the administration, members of Congress who have assurped the authority and assert the right to dictate the local appointments in their several districts, which they look upon as a patrimonial satrapies, and the whole constitutes an army of occupation, compact, tenacious, vigilant and remorseless. Amilition does not willingly brook defeat. Having once embarked it does not scruple in the employment of means to achieve success. In a struggle of doubtful propriety or questionable popularity unscrupciosaness will be commensurate with the necessity for its employment.

ment.

THE EVILS OF A BAD PRECEDENT.

Hitherto precedent has accorded to the President a second candidature without serious contest. Extraorditary appliances have been demanded only to achieve re-election. Even this, however, has worked a lamentable and airming strain on public virtue. Patronage is parcelled out to senators and Representatives as the reward of featy and devotion. It is bestowed as the consideration of personal and partisan vassalage. Servitude or ostracism are the mild conditions of its distribution. If these things are

and devotion. It is bestowed as the consideration of personal and partisan vassalage. Servitude or ostracism are the mild conditions of its distribution. If these things are the first of the second term precedents what can be expected it they be overstepped and a third and fourth be demanded? The ambition that will disregard and trample upon the sacred examples of the fathers will have resolved to make its desperate venture succeed at all hazards. It will have calculated to arouse, encounter and overcome the determined resistance of those who venerate the consecrated practices of the Kepublic and are unvilling to assent that Rome contains but one man, and, conscious that THE GIBERT OF HISTORIC ISONMINY awaits a milure, will await nothing to avert the doom and crown with success its desperate resolve. Having passed the Rubicon a triumphalentry of the Capitol will be made, though the wreck of linerty gives wits progress. If a second candidature, sanctioned by the great example of Washington and sanctified by the acquiescence of eighty years is not without its corrupting tendencies, what may be anticipated from an insatiate ambition grasping for a third candidature and term in violation of these consecrated precedents, in defiance of immemorial public sentiment, in disregard of just popular fears that it may be the beginning of the conflict for permanent personal dynasty?

Corruption, brazen, shameleas, gigantic; patronage prostituted, the press subsidized, Cabinets, Congressmen and conventions debauched; virtue costracized, servility advanced! Than this the horrors of rebellion, the scourge of civil war, are less to be deprecated. Whether successful or discomited, the deadly poison will have been infused, to corrode and lester as a consuming leprosy. Public virtue is the life-current of public liberty. The decay of the lormer works the extinction of the later.

CORRUPT VIRTUE AND LIBERTY DIES.

The old ship will not go down in the tempest of contending opinion. When corruption's worms.

ted with its breath, and the crew, drunken with its poison, the good ship, with its freight of hopes, will sink benhath its Strgian pool. It is incredible that General Grant should be persuaded or flattered into launching upon a voyage of such deadly peril to liberty, country and his own illustrious name.

THE MISTARE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—May not these considerations be urged against the principle of reeligibility in all cases?

Judge West—in respect to offices dispensing official patronage to any considerable amount they may, and for this reason the example of Washington in accepting a second term has proved most unfortunate; but as it was bestowed by the unanimous voice of his country's gravitude and affection, without the agency or prostitution of official patronage, its consequences in the struggles and conflicts of tuture ambitions could not have been foreseen. Could he have anticipated the abuses and

Ioreseen. Could be have anticipated the abuses and
USURPATIONS OF FOLITICAL EXIGENCY
to the growth of which his example has given rise his patriotism would have shrunk from establishing a precedent so uniortunate. By the constitution all official patronage was lodged with the President, subject only to the negative and correcting power of the Senate in session convened. The theory was that the popular branch of the Congress should remain forever uncontaminated and free from its influence to consider the popular wants and provide for the common welfare. Instead, however, the last half century has witnessed the steady growth of the most impudent and shameless usurpations. Successively have Senators and Representatives of the party dominant for the time seized upon and partitioned the patronage of the government as another Poland until the usurpation has ripened into an asserted right. For the promotion of their own re-election—not the common welfare—it has been unscruptiously wielded.

REVIVAL OF THE FEIDAL SYSTEM.

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REVIVAL OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

So absolute is the usurpation that Representatives have become the satraps of their districts; the local patronage thereof has become their patrimon; local appointees their henchmen and vassals. No patroitism, no virtue, no devotion to country, can receive recognition at Washington that does not present itself in the livery and wear the collar of the petty district magnate. It is not enough to be of the same political creed. Neither the hero's scars nor the soldier's sacrifices, nor patriot's services furnish a passport. Attachment to the fortunes and household of the district despot is indispensable. The President yields submission to his focal rule on condition of lealty and service in promoting his re-election. The heads of departments retain place as the reward of their cringing servility. Representatives are banded together to support each other in this petty tyranny, and call it

"THE CONGRESSIONAL RULE."

Senators openly combine to aid each other and also their Representatives by confirmations or rejections, as the interests of each may dictate or demand, and call it "the Senatorial rule," in all this the President, looking to his own re-election, submits, in consideration of Senatorial and Congressional vassalage and support, and calls it "Executive complacency." To supplement this a corruption fund, under the name of compensation, is drawn from the National Treasury to furnish the sinews of political war in future caucuses and conventions. In the principle of Executive re-eligibility is the germ of this corruption. In practice, though nitherto limited to a second term, it has quickened into alarming proportions.

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THE GRAVE OF PUBLIC VIRTUE.

Public virtue cannot hope to survive its development when stimulated by the doubly intensified animerites, passions and jealousies of the struggle for a third term. Until re-eligibility, in which the motive for prostituting Executive patronage has its germ, shall have been discarded, presidential aspirations for the succession will continue to purchase the featly of Senators, by permitting them to dispense it in subsidizing legislatures; of Representatives, by suffering them to employ it in vassalizing districts and controlling primaries, caucuses and conventions by their armies of henchmen, retainers and Janizaries; thus corrupting the very lountains and original sources of political power

and conventions by their armies of henchmen, retainers and Janizaries; thus corrupting the very iountains and original sources of political power and poisoning the system from heart to extremity. The statesman or journalist that shall succeed in arousing public altention to a sense of this great demoralization, and shall revolutionize and break up the practice of satrapizing states and districts by allowing Senators and Representatives to dictate and control its distribution with a view to securing their own and the President's succession, will achieve for the Republic a benefaction no less deserving of immortal gratitude than he who founded it.

THE DANGERS OF AMBITION.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Are you of opinion that if General Grant should strike for a third term he would hesitate to create an exigency in public affairs necessary to secure his re-election.

Judge West—The compassing of success is the instinct of ambition, and I do not suppose that the ambition of General Grant, if capable of aspiring to the succession, would prove an exception to human nature. If he strikes I should expect it to be with a resolved purpose to make the blow effectual, he cannot afford to and would not brook defeat. He cannot afford to and would not brook defeat, he cannot new, at therelose of a career so brithant and thustrious, afford to have his sun set behind a cloud of discomfiture—amid the lears and exuitation of opposing triumphs. If he moves it will be to carry his works by whatever means are adequate, but I shall not suppose him capable of being so rashify inducenced by the parastic and datterers who hang upon his skirts. The crime is inconsistent with the patriousm of his past career. He will not precipitate his party or country into so irretrievable a guif.

After some further general conversation on the interesting topic the interview ended.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon David A. Nunn, the newly elected member of Congress from the Eighth district of Tennessee, has openly declared his intention to vote for the repeal of the Salary Grab law. Mr. Nunn does not mean exactly what he says, because that law cannot be repealed under the provision of the constifution which declares that the President's compen sation "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." A new law may be passed fixing the sai-aries of the members of Congress at \$5,000 a year. Mr. Nunn was elected in place of William W.

Vaughan, a salary grabber. On the 3d of October Oregon will choose a member of Congress in place of Joseph G. Wilson, deceased. The issue, besides the general one, ap-pears to be on endorsing the actions of the new United States Senator, James Helpel Mitchell, alias James Mitchell Helpel. The democratic candidate, James W. Nesmith, condemns him, while the republican, Hiram Smith, finds him not guilty and

hopes he will not do so any more.

Sam Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, says that when United States Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, says (as he did) that the Tammany Society made the nomination of Horace Greeiey, he "lies and the truth is not in him." The laws against duelling in Massachusetts are very

The Boston Advertiser keeps pegging away at the administration. It says:-"The republican party of Massachusetts may safely be relied upon as an administration party as long as the adminis tration is worthy of support, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that federal office-holders add no strength to it as soon as they lead off in opposition to the honest wishes and sentiments of the party."

A negro is running on the republican ticket for he Onio Legislature in Hamilton county.

Hon. Allen G. Thurman will spare neither money, labor, influence nor promises in Ohio to get him-self re-elected to the United States Senate. His

term expires with the present Congress.

The Boston Congregationalist, one of the most influential religious papers in Massachusetts, has been dipping into the political puddle and throwing some dirty water in the face of the administration.

It says:—

Of one thing there seems to be no doubt—that now, for the first time in the history of our Common wealth, the officers of the United States here are openly devoting themselves to the task of controlling our gubernatorial and municical ariairs. This is no part of the business for which they are well paid, and Massachusetts is not accustomed to and will not tolerate it.

The Cleveland (Chio) Leader (radical) mourns were the action of the Republican Convention in

over the action of the Republican Convention in Cuyahoga county, and refuses to be comforted. It says it will not support the ticket put forward.

Boiting is always in order.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser is seeking to be reconstructed, and no journal in the entire South

reconstructed, and no journal in the entire South needs it more.

The Paducah Kentuckian, noticing the resolution of the late Massachusetts Democratic State Convention charging the republicans with seducing democratic members of Congress into the corrupt schemes of the republican party, expresses the fear that the democratic members so seduced were of rather "easy virtue."

The Westville (Miss.) Need, in what it terms a quiet and impassioned article on United States

quiet and impassioned article on United States Senator Adelbert Ames, son-in-law of Hen Butler, of Massachusetts, and radical candidate for Gov-ernor of Mississippi, who endeavored to secure his re-election to the United States by bullying the

re-election to the United States by builting the Legislature, says:—
Would that an avenging Heaven would send a deserving thunderboit and strike the corrupt carcase of this arch-fiend (Ames) from his green earth and consign it to the worms of the dust, and that his blackened and poliuted spirit might desend into the bottomics pit, and there, amid the smoke of its forments, writhe and wrangle forever and forever.

TWEEDISM IN NEWARK.

Another Batch of Hard, Stubborn | The Recent Popular Agitation -- Causes of Its Facts.

Desperate Attempts to Defeat the Citizens' Investigation-Suspected Traitors Given the Quiet Go By-A Case That Puts Caleb H. Earl's Case in the Shade-Flinty Fact Nuts for the Officials to Crack.

So deeply and exclusively absorbed are the peo ple of Newark just now in the matter of their own local affairs, the daily developments proving that there is, beyond doubt, in their midst a mean imitation of the Tammany, Buinsted and Brooklyn "rings." that if the bottom itself was to drop out of Wall street, the financial hub of America, they would still go on asking the question:—"How many more Broadwells have we?" and continue urging the Citizens' Committee to investigate and find out. Meanwhile the most desperate efforts were made pending the meeting on Friday night to render nugatory this citizens' movement looking to a complete overhauling of the books in the several departments. There are five daily papers pubhashed in Newark—one democratic (outspoken), one of the say-nothing democratic stamp, one independent, of slight influence, and two weekly shee's. One republican is the most powerful of its party in the State. For reasons obviously, party and personal, it secretly opposes the citizens movement by silence or by arguing with the lamest logic possible that the Finance Committee is able to do the work of investigation demanded by the citizens. The other republican sheet is violently opposed to the movement, but its influence is not worth donaldering, even with the party it professes to speak for. Every paper in the city protesses perfect willingness to print any statement the ring or its members may make in response to the charges against them. But with

THE GOLDEN BULE OF SILENCE. One member of the noble army of city serving patriots Mr. "Joe" Young, Chairman of one of the Street Assessment Commissions, tried his hand at card writing, but, it would appear, made a terrible muddle of it. He excited only a fearful rebut. This worthy declared that the cost for commissioners' lees alone, of all commissions upon which sioners' lees alone, of all commissions upon which he had been engaged, average only \$210 47, "as the records will show." Now, one newspaper scribe looked at the records, and at the first glance found ne ind been engaged, average only \$2.04, "as the records will show." Now, one newspaper scribe looked at the records, and at the first glance found one job, Central avenue opening, which cost over \$1,500 "for commissioners' fees alone, of which Mr. Young himself appears to have pocketed nearly \$1,200." Among the other items is one of \$600 for legal expenses for making out fifty deeds. A law Judge of Essex declares that \$300 would have been handsome pay for the work. Hence, it is not surprising that Mr. Young and his friends have been dumb as oysters ever since. In justice to Mr. Young it should be stated that he has long worn the democratic livery. Two other gentlemen of the City Hall, ex-Receiver of Taxes Justice Mills and Commissioner Charles Merchant, have tried their hands at card writing, but only to burn their fingers badly. Mr. Mills especially has been sorely tried, and is not likely to bother the paper with cards again.

THE EFFORTS TO KILL THE COMMITTEE have not been confined to the ring press by any means. Other ring influences have been brought to bear on a number of noted persons, some accounted democrats and some accounted republicans, who moved heaven and earth trying to pack the committee of one hundred and the working sub-committee with traitorous elements—that is, traitorous to the people; but, so far as the Herald representative is reliably advised, with no more success than Mr. Young met with in the "record" business. On

THE AB UNO DISCE OMNES PEINCIPLE the following facts are cited and printed now for the first time:—A certain prominent man was originally appointed on the committee. As it was believed he could, to borrow ex-City Treasurer Hartshorne's remark, "play upon the plano" in the City Treasurer's office, it was thought great things would

ally appointed on the committee. As it was believed he could, to borrow ex-City Treasurer Hartshorne's remark, "play upon the plano" in the City Treasurer's office, it was thought great things would come from him in the way of developments. He announced his determination to do all in his power for the good work of municipal purification. On Tuesday morning, however, he met another active member, and, after a good deal of backing and filing, said that perhaps it would be better for him not to serve. He had been at the City Hall, had seen the Finance Committee at work, and thought the citizens ought to wait and see what they did before moving further. "You can," said he, "count me off." So he was, but in the evening, at the meeting of the big committee ne was there as Large as Life.

He had, he said, thought better of what he had said in the morning. Subsequently he tried hard to be appointed on the committee to investigate the City Treasurer's office, but the true friends of the movement could not be hoodwinked any longer, and his name is significantly omitted from the committee. The eyes of watchild members are directed also to the strife-breeding movements of several democratic members. Thus far the committee, considering the significantly prudent hangback conduct of so-called leading citizens in the movement, have, according to general consent, done remarkably well.

The Earl Ottrace Outstripted by Anothes

movement, have, according to general consent, done remarkably well.

The Earl Outrage outstripped by another Earl Case.

The Herald last Monday published exclusively the astounding details of the case of Mr. Caleb H. Earl, who had been assessed \$5,500 for "improvements" done his property. Improved (!) and all as his property is Mr. Earl is willing to seil the whole of it for \$2,000. He defies the city to make him pay. All the response this met from the ring of its organs was the very conclusive argument that the Herald representative took a leading part in the cause of the people. But

A worse Case Still is herewith published for the first time. In 1871 the City Surveyor gave Mr. William H. Earl, a cousin of Caleb's, the grade of Freinghuysen avenue, as decided by the city authorities. His property extended five blocks—from Earl to Bigelow. Mr. Earl had graded his property before, but resolved to again grade it, in accordance with the city map. He gave the contract to M. Shanley & Son, and paid them \$5,697 32. His street improvements altogether cost him \$13,035 13. He had employed City Surveyor Peter Weitzel, and paid him \$20, for which he has the receipt. He also has the receipts for the other bills. Soon after the work of grading, curbing, &c., had been completed, Mr. Earl began to sell his lots, assuring purchasers that they would have no trouble, just as Mr. Weitzel assured Mr. Earl. A Mr. Hopper bought a lot and began to build. His house was nearly completed, when he received a bill from the city for assessments for grading, curbing, &c., the street in front of his property. The city had picked up where Mr. Earl and stopped—from the end of his property. Its officers demanded pay for work done and paid for by Mr. Earl. Hopper was modestly asked to pay \$450 on each lot purchased. Naturally, he fell back on Mr. Earl, but first went to The Alexand Derocated as a model (ity Fathers demanded pay for work done and paid for the Mr. Earl Hopper was modestly asked to pay \$450 on each lot purchased. Naturally, he fel

tained from Mr. Earl's lips by the HERALD representative, to whom were shown the receipts. The matter is now in the hands of Judge Teese for legal adjudication.

\$550 OR \$1,700, WHIGH?

Fiorian Levers, a resident of No. 60 Springfield avenue, nakes the following statement:—When the springfield avenue job, one of the most disgraceni jobs of work done by the city, was completed, he was awarded damages of \$600 for property taken supposed to be his. He demurred, took the matter into Court and got a verilcit for \$550. Shortly afterwards a legal representative took him a bait calling for \$1,700. He said his bill was only \$550, but he was petmently told to "Never mind, but sign that; you will get your bill all right." He signed the \$1,700 and got \$550. Of course the question comes up, Who got the overplus, the \$550 fill it go for "legal expenses?"

IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Another little case in which Mr. "Joe" Young appears to be implicated is the following:—Mr. henry G. Lane. a Newark printer, owned a piece of property on South Fourteenth street. Afraid he would be ruined by the assessment for opening up the street, it visited Mr. "Joe" young, the chairman of the Commission. He was confidentially advised that he had better sell. Mr. Young, it is declared by Mr. Lane himself, told him in an orfhand way, in response to the query, "Where can I get any-body to buy?" that it was a little outside their business (commissioners) to grimp, purchasers together, but he would try and get him a man. Mr. Young, he says, was as good as nis word. He did get him a man.—Charles A. Taylor, Clerk of the Hay Market, and a relative of Young he says, was as good as nis word. He did get him a man.—Charles A. Taylor, Clerk of the Hay Market, and a relative of Young he says, was as good as nis word. He did get him a man.—Charles A. Taylor, Clerk of the Hay Market, and a relative of Young he says, was as good as nis word. He did get him a man.—Charles A. Taylor, Clerk of the Hay Market, and a relative of Young he says, was as good as nis

JAPAN.

Origin and Progress.

Peace Restored-Diplomacy in China and the United States-Mor.'s Opinion of the Home Situation - Christianity and the Church-A Chance for American Territorial Acquisition.

"The disturbances that I have had to record in my two last letters have all been quelled, and the country is once more peaceful. In all except Fu-koka the agitation was put down without any great difficulty or loss of life. The various prefectures have sent in reports to the central gov-ernment, and from these I am able to arrive at a tolerably fair estimate of the causes and extent of the troubles, and am only surprised that they should have caused the alarm which they did. From the Owake district the Governor states in his report that there were many motives that acrection. Some declared that they desired the re-turn of their Daimio; others wished to put a stop to the export and killing of cattle; some wishe to prevent the demolition of the stone idols on the roadsides; some desired new officers for the ken, others that the official salaries should be increas Some desired the reduction of the land tax; others demanded that that tax should be abolished altogether, and some insisted that the recent ordinances as regards the different forbidden to cut down any more trees or to de-molish any more Buddhist temples. These were, in fact, only some of the different demands made by the insurgents. Some were so ridiculous that they were not worth attention. In this district the insurrection was put down by the governmen acceding to the demands of reducing the taxation and changing some of the public officials. The rioters in Tsuruga demanded that a stop should be put to the spread of Christianity; that the feudal system should be returned to, and that no foreign books should be read in the schools. At the sight of government troops, however, these reformers slunk to their homes, and so in the other places In Fukoka alone however the insurgents seemed to be in earnest, as they destroyed a great deal of property and killed several officials. They also sustained a severe engagement with the government troops, but were ultimately put down by the latter, who killed several in the engagement, and the ringleaders having been surrendered, these were promptly beheaded and quiet was restored.

The officer to whom the reports of the governors of the different districts were made thus sums up in his general report:-

in his general report:—
The different risings were caused by bands of worthles fellows who leagued together secretly, and by their au dacity and persistence stirred up the foolish populace. These men, disappointed in their own ambitions are ruined in their prospects, were actuated simply by feel their their prospects, were actuated simply by feel These men, disappointed in their own ambitions and ruined in their prospects, were actuated simply by feelings of jealousy and exasperation at the conspictous good fortune of others. Still, the people feel into their smares, and, believing their baseless stories to be true, imagined that the government was oppressing them, and so joined in tumultuous risings. One cannot but feel pity for the definitions under which the poor, insignified people labored. Many of the complaints made were without the slightest foundation in fact. As to most of the demands made by these people it requires no argument to show how entirely impracticable they were, and we therefore refrain from dwelling on them any further. We believe that we have heard the last of them.

Soveshima has returned from his mission to China, where, it is said, he met with extraordinary success. Not only was he the means of solving that knotty audience question over which all the Ministers of the Western Powers had been racking their brains for the last two years, and having his reception take place first, though Japan was the Middle Kingdom, but he has settled the important points of his mission to the ensatisfaction of the Japanese government. The Chinese government withdraws all claim to jurisdiction over the Loo-Choo Islands, and has undertaken to punish the Formosans to

their barbaric treatment of the Japanese, and to teach those savages that kereafter they must least on other meats than fricasseed Japanese. It is also stated that chima has promised that, in case of any dinieutly between Corea and Japan, the latter with be allowed to do as she pleases without any interest of the property of the pro

is again reported as being complete between this and London.

is again reported as being complete between this and London.

Men the late W. H. Seward was Secretary of State he constantly had his eye open for small patches of real estate with the view to purchase. If the government be still speculating in real estate, and don't mind, like Joshua Fulialove, "to do a little in islands," there is a "right smart chance" out in this part of the world. Has anybody ever heard of the Bonin Islands? Presuming that but lew have, I will cadeavor to inform those who have not. About 500 miles to the eastward of the southern part of Japan hes a group consisting of two large islands, separated from each other by a channel about fifty miles wide and a number of islets. These are called by the Japanese Muninjima, or Noman's Islands, which appellation has been corrupted by foreigners into "Bonin." Only one or two of the Japanese ""ographies include these islauds

on the map of Japan. They were supposed to be uninhabited, and in fact were so until some years ago. In 1e26 the first settlement was made by some saliors. Commodore Perry recommended the purchase of the largest of the group, Peel Island, as far back as 1853, as an available depot for the steamers which, it seemed probable to him, might eventually ply between California and China. Since then several people from the Hawaii group have settled there, and the Bonin Islands have been made a sort of rendezvous for whalers. A lew years ago an American named Pease went there and in a degree took possession. He commenced to raise sheep, and traded between the islands and Japan in a small schooner. This man now rules Peel Island with a nigh hand. These islands would not be bad for the United States to have for a coaling station, and in case of complications in the East they would make a desirable naval rendezvous. I am quite certain possession could be easily obtained, even if the Japanese did claim sovereignty, which is doubtful, and I have heard that Pease does fly the American flag.

ROWING RACES AND REGATTAS.

The National Amateur Regatta. It must not be forgotten by our numerous row-ing clubs that the national amateur regatta will take place this year on the waters of the Schuylkill River on Tuesday, the 7th of October. The amateurs of Philadelphia are making suitable arrangements to insure the success of their undertaking, and, if the weather should prove favorable, it will, no doubt, be one of the grandest affairs of the kind that ever took place in this country. New York should, and no doubt will, be well represented. Aiready we hear that the Nassaus, the New York Boating Club, the Argonautas, the Musis, the Beaverwycks, the Analostans and three clubs in Philadelphia have presented their ciaims for positions in the four-oured race. For the double sculls there will be four or five from New York, besides some prominent carsmen from other ble sculls there will be four or five from New York, besides some prominent oarsmen from other places. For the single scull race there will be six from New York, two from Philadelphia, two from Albany, one from Union Springs, one from Grand Haven, Mich.; one from Rochester, one from Baltimore and one from Washington—filten in all, and quite enough, if there should be no others, to make the race the most exciting one that ever took place. The entries for all the races will close to-day with the Secretary, at 122 Waveriey place, in this city. New York's Champion Oarsman.

The St. John (N. B.) Telegraph, of September 20 thus speaks of New York's champion oarsman:—
The conduct of John Biglin and his friends, who are entirely alone in their expression of the opinion that he actually won the single scull race, are the cause of considerably severe reflections on them, claiming, as the Righins do, to represent the best boating interests of New York. As they are known, however, not to do so, and their status as gentlemen is now estimated by their acts and language of Thursday last, their childish complaints and unworthy aspersions are allowed to pass as entitled only to the consideration usually accorded to the uterances of other people of their class when under undue excitement produced by well understood causes.

The Senior Crew of Yale.

The senior Yale College shell crew have been chosen and are already in training for the fall regatta The following compose the crew:—Messrs, Green, Dunning, Waterman, Bristol, Henderson and Mon

The annual regatta of the Maine State Rowing Association will take place at Bath, on Wednesday, October 3. The Next University Regatta.

The Yale Record of September 17 says:-There will probably be a lively discussion this winter as to the best place of holding the next intercollegiate regatta. From the dissatisfaction arising last year it is very probable that the crews will be unwilling to row at Springfield. There are many objections, and some which should have great weight in the final decision, why this contest should not be held at Saratoga. But there is no cause or alarm at present as the kowing Association should not be held at Saratoga. But there is no cause for alarm at present, as the kowing Association of American Colleges is tuily able to decide the question giving equal advantage to all. In the opinion of boating men whose judgment is not to be disputed Saratoga presents better advantages for a course than any other place. There is no question but that the lines at the start and finish should both be at right angles to the snores, and each crew should have equal advantage. This was shown to be impossible on the Connecticut at Springfield, for some of the boats must necessarily have the double aid from deep water and the current, while others are crowded toward the banks. The next regatta will prove, wilhout a doubt, of greater interest to the spectators, and the result will give better satisfaction if the press of the country should take a back seat.

Boat Racing Talk at St. John, N. B. "The day after the regatta at St. John," says the Telegraph of that city, "there was some talking done in reference to a match bet. een the Longshore and Paris crews. Mr. Conwell, stroke of the Portland four, expressed the opinion that his crew could beat the Paris Jour, and expressed his willingness to make a match to row them in three or four days for \$500 a side. As the Paris crew are going to Halifax this morning their friends stated that they could not row so soon, but offered to make a match for \$500, to come off in about ten days, and to pay the reasonable expenses of the 'Longshore crew, should they be willing to remain in St. Joan and row at the end of that time. Twig, bow oar of the Portland crew, did not seem willing to take on a match with the Paris crew and in in St. John and row at the end of that time. Twig, bow oar of the Portland crew, did not seem willing to take on a match with the Paris crew, and, in fact, said he would not consent to do it. Conwell, however, seemed anxious to make the match. He was then told that if he could get on a match for his crew with the wards he would be backed for a part of the stakes, at least, in St. John. Some conversation that took place elicited the statement from Conwell that Morrissey, of Saratoga, had said that at the time the Saratoga regatta was being got up to come off after the Halliax carnival the Paris crew wanted him to give them \$2,000 to go to that place. Conwell was then told by the friends of the Paris crew that if Mr. Morrissey had made such a statement he had no authority for it whatever, as it was entirely untrue, and that if Mr. Morrissey or any one else wished to make a match for \$1,000, to be rowed at Saratoga between the Paris crew and any other crew in America, they had only to name their men, put up their money and the St. John four would be backed for the amount and go and contest the race, Mr. Morrissey or any other gentleman paying their expenses only. Mr. Conwell was assured that if he wished to make a match for \$1,000 and row the Paris crew within a fortnight from three weeks his crew's expenses to St. John from Portland would be paid by the St. John crew, or the latter would go to Portland and row a \$1,000 match, they receiving expenses. The matter was discussed in a very friendly splitt, and, although there was considerable bantering, beth parties parted the best of triends, hoping to meet another day."

Affectionate Farewell-"Farewell, I Die!"-Shot Through the Heart.

Coroner Kessler was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Edmund Piotrowsky, a young Pole, aged 28, who committed suicide at half-past one yesterday afternoon. Piotrowsky was a young printer, who had been but two months was a young printer, who had been but two months in this country, and resided at the Dispensary, at No. 227 Fifth street. He was visited yesterday morning by one of his Polish friends, John Meyendorf. Piotrowsky appeared perfectly rational, but Meyendorf, as testined before the Coroner yesterday afternoon, noticed a letter on a table addressed to the doctor of the Dispensary. White looking at it, he heard a voice from another room "Meyendorf, my friend, farewell. I die!" He went into the room where Piotrowsky was, thinking that it was all iun, and offered to shake hands with him, when the young Pole piaced a pistoi at his heart and fred. He fell to the floor. He was writhing and moaning for a minute, and then breathed his last. The deceased always behaved in a rational manner, and was undoubtedly sane, but he said some two weeks ago that "if he ever fared il some one would find him in the water." Officer Robinson, of the Seventeenth precinct, testified that he found Piotrowsky lying on the floor shot through the heart. A revolver, two barreis of which were discharged, was found by his side. Piotrowsky was employed as a printer at 24 Stanton street, in the office of the Abend Zeitung, but, as Mr. Meyendorf asserts, he only earned \$8 a month. Being a stranger in this city he became very despondent, and this is supposed to be the reason why he shot himself. The body was removed to the Morgue.

BROOKLYN'S DEPUTY TREASURER.

Mr. A. D. Wheelock, of the Third ward, Brooklyn, was yesterday appointed Deputy City Treasurer, by Treasurer Andrew Cunningham, in place of M. T. Rodman, removed for alleged embezziement. Mr. Wheelock, who is a "liberal" republican, will enter into bonds in the sum of \$50,000 for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He was formerly engaged in the boot and shee business in New York, and is said to be every way adapted for the responsible position to which he has been chosen.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

At Yonkers, Westchester county, yesterday, At Yonkers, Westenester county, yesterday, Coroner Meeks held an inquest on the remains of an unknown man found floating in the Hudson River near Gienwood on the previous afternoon. Deceased was apparently about forty years oid, atout built, without beard or whiskers, and was dressed in a black coat, brown pantaloous and heavy laced shoes. In one of the pockets was round about ses in national currency. Nothing that might lead to identification was discovered on the body. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

CHINA.

The Court Audience Question-Its Pirst Design and Subsequent Difficulties.

War Demonstration Against Formose-The-American Embassy-Sweep of a Typhoon and Severe Losses of Shipping-A Foreign Merchant Drowned.

SHANGHAL August 12, 1873.

One would have thought that, with the consummation of the wishes of the foreign Ministers at Pekin in having been allowed to enter the august presence of the Emperor of China, that we sho cease to hear any more of that perpiexing audience question. But it is not so. Although the Western plenipotentiaries have been received, the result seems to be by no means satisfactory to the foreign population. It is insisted that in the edict granting the audience foreign Powers are referred to in derogatory terms—as inferior Powers. No notice of the interview has been made in the Official Gazette. It is claimed that the great reason why foreign Powers demanded that their Ministers should have personal audience of the Emperor was on account of the great moral effect this act would have upon moral effect this act would the people of China generally. As no publicity is given to the fact that the Emperor consented to these personal receptions the anticipated effect is entirely wanting. One thing is certain—that not one Chinaman out of a thousand believes that the Emperor has condescended to receive the envoy of a foreign Power. The few who do believe it still insist that he would not do it unless those foreigners so honored performed the kotow and knocked their foreheads on the floor. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the foreign Ministers have had an audience, but whether they will ever have another is a question. WAR AGAINST FORMOSA.

Pekin letters inform me that the government of China is preparing to take energetic measures to compel the savage aborigines of the island of For-

Pekin letters inform me that the government of China is preparing to take energetic measures to compel the savage aborigines of the island of Formosa to behave themselves in future. Le-Hung-Chang has been commanded to prepare an expedition to go to Formosa, and to severely punish those who are concerned in committing certain outrages upon some shipprecked Loo-Ohooans, who were cast on their shores a little over a year ago. Six ioreign built was vessels and sixteen armed junks have been ordered to Chefoo, whence the expedition is to start for Formosa. It is supposed that this matter was fully discussed between Prince Kung and the Japanese Ambassador, and that the Chinese government made a formal promise to the Japanese that they would punish the Formosans for their depredations and keep them in order for the future.

MR. LOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER to the Court of Pekin, leaves by this steamer for the United States, and it is doubtful whether he will ever return to China. Mr. Low's career as Minister has been anything but brilliant. He has failed to impress himself isvorably either on the minds of the Chinese or the foreign residents of China, and I feel confident that not a single American resident in the Empire will hear of his permanent retirement with surprise.

Sweep of a Typhoon when the List of July, and which did much damage, both ashore and affort. Several houses were partly unrooled in Koolang-sen, and the damage sustained by the shipping is considerable. The Italian corvette Vendetta left Amoy on the 24th, in search of the German schooner forgetmenot, which was reported to be outside, dismasted. Another German schooner, from Keelung to Amoy, with coal, was leaking so badly that she had to be beached. A correspondent of the same paper adds:—The typhoon reached its height at a quarter past two P. M., when the baroncer stood at 29.34. The destruction among the native craft has been very great. All the shipping in the harbor has more or less suffered, The British ship Taunton, after breaking both her anch

It has been customary for several gentlemen, instead of remaining in the enclosed area of the bath, to go for a long swim in the harbor and last evening, between seven and right, Mr. Ottley was one of the namber who were outside. The Canton norr-oard cutters, were coming in at the time, and, probably in a moment of thoughtlessness, Mr. Ottley crossed in front of the Hebe, just clearing her bows, and alterwards dived, under, but coming up again iront of the Hebe, just clearing her bows, and atterwards dived, under, but coming up again suddenly, he must have been struck by one of the cars, as he rave a short ory and disappeared. Within the space of a tew seconds the cutter was backed to the space of a tew seconds the cutter was backed to the space lowed closely by boats which had been lowered from lifer Majesty's ships Opossum and Avon, while one gentleman instantly dived, and also a man from each of the boats, but it was not unity the lapse of several mutues that Mr. B. W. Nazer, who swam from the bath, succeeded, by a very praiseworthy and gailant effort, in branging him to the surface. On being brought to the buth Drs. Murray and Craickshank did all that medica skill could suggest to resuscitate the body, without suc-leess.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Sheriff Williams Acknowledges the Overcharge, and is Willing that a Deduc-tion Should be Made in His Bill—\$5,305 To Be Deducted—The Investigation Com-

sideration of the Charges. The regular weekly session of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday after-noon, Supervisor-at-Large W. J. Osborn, of the Sixth ward, in the chair. A communication was received from District Attorney Britton asking that \$1,000 be appropriated for expenses of his office, for which he has been compelled to pay out of his own pocket. Referred to the Law Commit-

ceived from the Supervisor-at-Large.

The special committee appointed to investigate the charges of malicasance made against sheriff A. G. Whitams submitted their report, enclosing the following letter from the Sheriff, acknowledging each and every charge preferred against him:— Several vetoes on minor resolutions were re

the following letter from the Sheriff, acknowledging each and every charge preferred against him:—

BROOKLYR, Sept 19, 1873.

To Messrs, Cor, Ryder and Cottract.—

UENTLANASS—From the evidence produced by your committee, and from personal investigation which I have since made. I am now convinced that the system of trands at the County Jail, as charged by Superintendent Coc, did exist. I therefore deem any further investigation unnecessary, as I am willing to allow all over charges as claimed to be deducted from the bill, as such overcharges and irregularities have been carried on by my suborolinates without my knowledge and against my express wishes, and in violation or my instructions so often given to them. I deem it my

Day is a such investigation would not have been necessary had my instructions been carried out. The annexed statement will show the allotiment of money received from dector prisoners and the number of days' board charged to said prisoners and turnkeys fees from January 1 t. July 1, 1873.

I respectually ask your committee to suggest some equitable plan of settlement.

Annexed to the above was a statement showing the amount received from debtor prisoners was 1788, and the number of days' board lurnished to have been 412.

The committee reported that they deemed it unnecessary to continue the investigation any further, as they have no power to punish those who have committee the funus. The committee recommended the deduction of \$3,305 to be made from the Sheriff so the funus. The committee recommended the deduction of \$3,305 to be made from the Sheriff so the funus. The committee reports should be adopted or ind on the table. Supervisors Steers, Harman and Powler spoke in avor of the Sheriff, as having intended well, while other members assailed the policy of the adoption of the report. The report was finally laid on the table and the committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Application was made by the bondsmen in the Pisher divorce sun, Messrs. Boyd and Davis, to r

On Sunday night a joung girl, whose only known name was Panny, employed as a domestic in the family of a gentleman residing on 137th street, Mott Haven, was so terribly burned by a kerosene lamp explosion that she died soon after in the greatest agony. She was only nineteen years of age and by no means unprepossessing. Who she was or where she came from nobody knew in Mott Haven, but it is beheved she was a wanderer from her home. On her dying bed she refused to divuige her name, and carnestly entreated that the story of her sau late might be withheld from the newspapers.